

MCGILL DAILY

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A MARCH AND RALLY to protest the Indochina war and the American decision to go ahead with the Amchitka blast attracted about 1000 people Saturday afternoon. See page 3 for story.

daily photo by Jean-michel Joffe

by nigel gibson

Palestine teach-in held

At a teach-in on the Middle East held Friday, on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the Balfour Declaration, one of the speakers declared that "the Arab world is living in an era very similar to the time of the Balfour Declaration."

Naseer Aruri, Chairman of the Department of political science, South-Eastern Massachusetts University, told the audience in the Union Ballroom that "the outside powers are still attempting to determine the fate of the Arab world."

On November 2, 1917, the then British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, M. J. Balfour, declared in a letter to Baron Rothschild the support of the British government for the establishment of a "Jewish national home" in Palestine.

The Palestinian Arabs who

formed the overwhelming majority of the population were neither notified nor consulted about the plans for their homeland.

The Balfour Declaration was followed by the British mandate over Palestine which culminated in 1948 with the establishment of the State of Israel.

The Palestinians, denied the most elementary rights for self-determination, were driven to seek refuge in neighbouring Arab states.

Aruri traced the development of big power interest in the area and described the U.S. as "relatively speaking a newcomer to the Middle East."

He mentioned three main reasons for the U.S. involvement:

- to ensure continuation of the oil flow to her allies in Western Europe and Japan; the Middle East reserves

total 70 per cent of the world's petroleum supply.

- Protection of Investments; U.S. companies control half of this supply.

- Containment of the Soviet Union.

Aruri went on to describe the changing face of U.S.-policy in the Middle East over the past decade.

Aruri said that during the Kennedy administration Arab nationalism was viewed as a major barrier to cooperation with the United Arab Republic.

He added that by the time of the Johnson administration, however, the growing influence of the U.A.R. and its plans for Arab unification began to be seen as the real threat to the considerable Middle Eastern

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by andrew phillips

Waller traces consequences of budget cuts

The Debating Union ad insisted that "This affects Students!", but only about fifteen people turned out last Friday to hear McGill political science professor Hal Waller analyze the present crisis in university finances and propose alternate solutions to those of the administration.

"The university is faced with a financial crisis of very great magnitude," Waller told the audience at a McGill Debating Union Hyde Park billed "McGill Financial Crisis: Staff Cuts."

He explained that McGill's revenues come mostly from the provincial government, which makes grants to universities by assessing the gap between their independent sources of income—tuition fees, private grants, and endowments—and an "approved level of expenditures" set by the government.

According to Waller, "That is the level to which the government is committed to support you. If actual expenditures are greater than the approved level, you have a problem."

In fact, McGill has been running a chronic deficit for the last several years, and has a projected cost overrun of \$3.2 million for this year. Waller said that any deficit has to be made up out of the university's endowment of about \$90 million.

Most of this, however, is not available for this purpose because of Quebec's grant system. The unrestricted portion of McGill's endowment amounts to only \$11 or \$12 million.

"If you have deficits of three, four, or five million each year, the unrestricted endowment will soon be used up," said Waller.

He said McGill's dilemma is further aggravated by the government's policy of deducting from its grant any increase in the university's private income.

"The bind the university's in," he said, "is that there appears to be very few ways to increase revenue

without decreasing the government grant."

The administration has recently moved to correct the financial situation by proposing a policy of budget cuts to bring expenditures in line with the government's "approved level" by 1975-76, the first year after the phasing out of the CEGEP-equivalent program. According to Waller, these cuts will amount to "roughly one eighth of the budget over a period of four years."

He continued, "The bulk of the university's budget, roughly about 70% of it, is in the budget of the faculties. So if there are going to be any significant savings they're going to have to come out of these budgets. Clearly, its going to result in staff cuts, because staff salaries make up the bulk of the faculty budgets."

This according to Waller "would certainly result in a diminution in the breadth of the faculties, since they won't be able to offer the range of courses they now offer, and also in their depth, as they won't be able to retain specialists in sub-fields."

Waller drew a gloomy picture of the possible consequences of such a policy, which could result in larger classes, less teaching assistants and conferences, and even less student-faculty contact than now exists.

Pointing out that to avoid budget cuts, "it's obviously a rational policy for a department to decrease its cost per student" by cutting staff or by increasing its number of students, he evoked the image of faculties competing for students as television programs compete for ratings, "which may eventually reduce us to the level of Mickey Mouse or something like that."

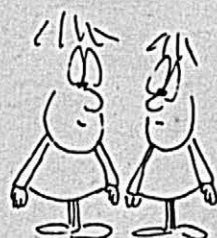
Waller said that the present proposals to balance the budget will particularly affect McGill's foreign student population. "We're being caught on two fronts," he said, "on the one hand we're being forced to make cuts that will make our university less attractive to

Continued on page 4

LEAN AND HUNGRY/BY GEORGE KOPP

WHAT WITH BUDGET CUTS AND UNIVERSITIES GOING BROKE, I READ AN INTERESTING STATISTIC.

WE NEVER HAD IT SO GOOD?



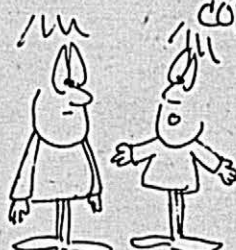
ACCORDING TO A CALIFORNIA PRISON OFFICIAL, IT COSTS LESS TO SEND A GIRL TO VASSAR FOR A YEAR THAN IT DOES TO SEND HER TO PRISON IN CALIFORNIA.



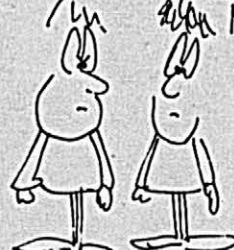
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TODAY

FREE TELEGRAM SERVICE: Via amateur radio. Blanks to be filled out at Union Box Office. Also weekly meeting, all members must attend. Union 401, 1 pm.

WOMEN'S INTERCOLLEGIATE Volleyball: Practice. Sir Arthur Currie Gym, 7:30-9:30.

PRE-MED SOCIETY: New members can still sign up. Union 460, 1-2.

ISA: All foreign students wishing to send Xmas greetings via short-wave radio to Africa, Asia, West Indies, please register with us. B40, 12-1.

COMMUNITY MCGILL: Tutor needed for girl in LaSalle. Union 414, 12-2. 392-8980.

CHINESE STUDENTS' SOCIETY: Last year members, pick up Milestone '71 at Union Box Office.

Also, executive meeting cancelled.

CAMPUS LEGAL AID: Free legal advice and service. Union 412, 4-10.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE ORGANIZATION: Lecture, Education Plus, by C. Carr, CSB, of New York; all welcome. Union 123-124, 1 pm.

CHEERLEADERS FOR BASKETBALL: Openings available for keen and eager girls, come to practice today, tomorrow, Thursday. Sir Arthur Currie Gym lobby, 5 pm.

PRE-MED INFO: Rap with Med students. McIntyre Med room 620, 1 pm.

HILLEL: Darkroom is now open and equipped. \$5 for year's use, call 845-9171. Also Folksinging, all welcome, 3460 Stanley, 8 pm.

SKYDIVING CLUB: Nominations for Secretary-Treasurer will be accepted all week. B47, all day.

CHINA FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY: (Friends of China): Discussion on International Significance of China in U.N. Union 123-124, 5 p.m.

WOMEN'S INTRAMURAL Swimming and Diving Meet: Entry deadline half-hour before meet. RVC pool, 8 pm.

Mini-Market

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 10 am to 4 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates: 3 consecutive insertions — \$3.00 maximum 20 words. 15 cents per extra word.

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MISCELLANEOUS

COUPLE SEEN SUNDAY, Oct. 31, 1:30 P.M., in a burgundy Pontiac, necking like there's no tomorrow. Please report to G.A.N.G.

BADMINTON EXHIBITION — China vs. Canada Nov. 17, 8 P.M. at Maisonneuve sports center. Outstanding Canadians Y. Pare and J. Paulson vs. two best Chinese. Tickets (\$2.00, \$1.00 for students), B. Dubeau, Athletic Dept. 392-4730.

GRADUATES' SOCIETY presents Bambi. Saturday Nov. 13, 10:30 AM, 50 cents, L132.

MCGILL OUTING CLUB: open meeting, slides, refreshments, Tuesday Nov. 9, Union 437/8, 7:30.

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FLY TO LONDON, McGill Society Xmas flight, Dec. 20 - Jan. 6, \$149.00 info & bookings, phone 935-1025 or write No. 3, 3410 Atwater Ave.

"EDUCATION PLUS" — a Christian Science lecture by Charles Carr, C.S.B., of New York. Monday, Nov. 8 1:00 P.M. — Union 123, 124.

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Anti war march draws 1000



Sam Noumoff, a speaker at the rally after the march.

Protestors in Montreal and seventeen other North American cities came out actively against the Indochinese war and the Amchitka blast and urged solidarity with the Indochinese people Saturday afternoon.

One thousand people walked from St-Louis Square to the American Consulate and then Dominion Square, while about fifty others maintained a vigil opposite the American consulate until five o'clock Saturday afternoon.

"We are marching for world solidarity," declared Michel Chartrand, President of the Montreal Regional Council of the CNTU, to the assembled demonstrators in Dominion Square. "The more they try to prevent us from marching, the more we will continue to march."

Despite intense world-wide opposition to the Amchitka blast, the bomb was exploded as scheduled five o'clock that afternoon. The Supreme Court of the United States had sanctioned the bomb Saturday morning by a four to three decision.

A leaflet distributed by the organizers of the march, the Quebec Committee against the War in Indochina (QCAWI), declared, "we're fed up!"

"In North America, the consequences of the war have created an economic crisis never before experienced, characterised by un-

employment and inflation," it continued.

The leaflet exposed the Canadian government's complicity and tacit support of the war, and called on Quebecers to demonstrate for the immediate withdrawal of American troops from Indochina, against Canadian complicity, and for a "Vietnam for the Vietnamese" and a "Quebec for the Québécois".

The Indochinese war is being escalated by the increasing number and effectiveness of the bombardments, although the American government has tried to suggest that it is winding down the war, the leaflet said.

Sam Noumoff, a McGill professor of political science who spent the summer in North Vietnam and China, endorsed this and pointed out that the Americans have begun to use three new weapons in the Vietnam war:

- a bomb coated with a disabling nerve gas;
- a plastic which cannot be detected by x-rays after it has been ingested by humans;
- poisoned rice and other foods, distributed from the air, to feed what human life remains after the bombs have been dropped.

The wide range of slogans shouted reflected the variety of participating organizations. Representatives from the Ligue des Jeunes Socialistes, the Parti Communiste (Marxiste-Léniniste), the Afro-Asian-Latin American Peoples' Organization, and other

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by griseida oliver
and joel ruimy

High schools join bomb protest

Students from at least nine Montreal area high schools took part in a demonstration Friday against Saturday's nuclear test on Amchitka Island. The high schools included Rosemount, Marymount, Le Moyne D'Iberville, Verdun, Holy Names, Monklands, John Grant, Westmount, and Westhill. About 350 students participated in the protest.

The demonstration started at 10 am, when the students gathered outside the American consulate on McGregor, bearing placards with such slogans as "Dick's Idea of a bang; Shove it up your ass; and To-

day Amchitka, tomorrow the world." They then proceeded to lie on the street to block traffic. In an attempt to disperse them, police motorcycles charged into the crowd. The students retaliated by surrounding a motorcycle cop with police barriers, laughing and insulting him. The police freed him in a matter of seconds.

The students returned to the middle of the street and began to chant "Stab him in the back, kick him in the head, Nixon, Nixon, dead, dead, dead!" The chant ended with laughter and applause.

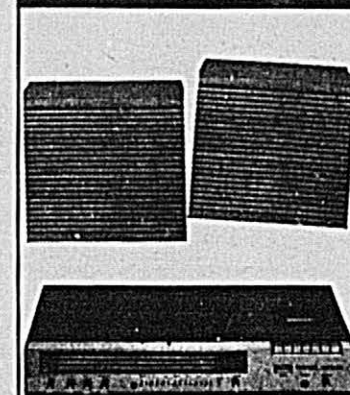
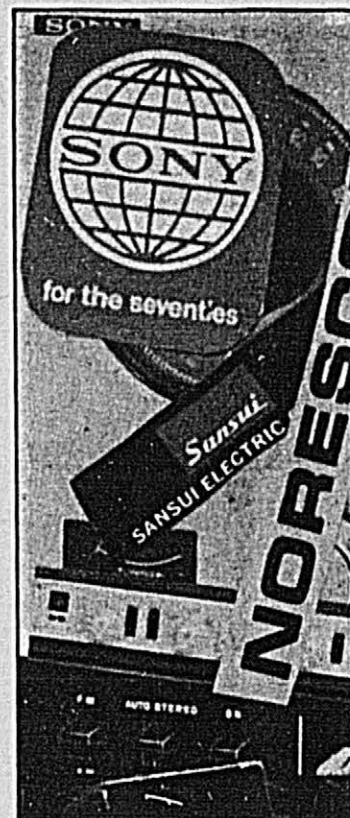
At around 1 pm the students decided to march down to St. Catherine St. despite the fact that no march permit to that effect had been issued. The students received an unwanted escort of about 20 motorcycles manned by smiling

police. They paraded down St. Catherine to University, attempting to convince by-standers to join them. They received a few sympathetic peace signs, but little tangible support.

About an hour later, they attempted another march down St. Catherine, this time passing by the McGill campus in an effort to recruit more demonstrators, and again the students met with no success.

Then back to the consulate, and yet another serenade of the officials. There were a few rocks thrown at the consulate, and an American flag burned. The demonstration thinned out and dissolved by about 4 o'clock.

Said one policeman, when asked how he felt about the blast, "Well, seeing as I'm on duty now, I can't say anything, but if you came to my home I would give you a letter miles long on the subject".



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Waller . . .

Continued from page 1

foreign students, and on the other hand, fee increases will also discourage them."

Pointing out that "the initiative (for foreign students' fee increases) comes from the government", Waller noted that these increases would now apply only to residents of foreign countries but said, "I think the logic of it would eventually make it apply to all people outside the province", including students from other parts of Canada.

"I don't think that all the implications of this have been thought through," he concluded.

Waller told the audience that "the one place where there has been most vociferous opposition (to the administration's policy) is in the Faculty of Arts", and argued that the Faculty must not let its enrollment decline. He noted that Faculty enrollment is projected to decline by 25% in the next four years.

To maintain a high student level Waller made three specific proposals: ■ a vigorous recruitment campaign "to sell the idea of the university, to persuade students that there is something valuable that we have to offer."

■ no major fee increases.

■ allowing out-of-province students to obtain their bachelor degrees sooner. "We have to utilize the credit system imaginatively to allow students to get their degrees in four years after high school."

More generally, Waller stated that "what I take issue with is not the fact that the budget must be balanced, but I do say that there are other ways to do it besides budget cuts."

He urged the administration not to accept the present "approved level" of expenditures, but rather "to use whatever political means are at its disposal to put pressure on the government to increase this level."

Waller noted that similar budget cuts have recently been made at Queen's University, "but I suspect that the feeling of morale there is not as bad because one doesn't have the same uncertainty as to where cuts are going to be made."

He also voiced uncertainty about the Quebec government's intentions towards McGill, saying "let's know what kind of a university the government wants us to be." He called for a frank statement of policy rather than piecemeal actions that tend to create confusion.

Waller said that he was pessimistic about McGill getting more money out of the provincial government, saying "Obviously they're responsive to their electorate, which is predominantly French, and McGill's got to recognize this."

He said that he would expect McGill "to have greatest leverage under a Liberal government, but I don't see this now, and that would tend to make one pessimistic."

But Waller may well have indicated the heart of the problem himself when he stated, "As long as there's still an English-language community in Quebec, McGill is fundamentally going to serve them. That's the nature of the institution."



Hal Waller

Palestine . . .

Continued from page 1

concerns of the U.S. Foreign aid flowed generously to bolster the strength of the various conservative Arab governments.

These blind attempts to halt the spread of socialism have led, according to Aruri, to the establishment of Israel as "a cornerstone of U.S. policy and a bastion of anti-communism" in the area.

He explained that the Nixon Doctrine provides for the establishment of "small policemen guardians of U.S. interests across the world, always of course under the watchful eye of the big policeman."

"By ensuring Israel a margin of technical and military superiority, the U.S. can save itself the trouble of unilateral intervention," said Aruri.

Aruri reinforced his argument by quoting former Israeli Premier Levi Eshkol as promising that "the value of Israel to the Western world will be out of proportion to its size."

Aruri said that the latest U.S. offensive—the Rogers Ceasefire Plan—had been reasonably successful having paved the way for Hussein's massacre of Palestinian Resistance Forces in Jordan.

Another speaker at the Teach-In, Bassam El-Tibi, Professor of political science, Frankfurt University, spoke about the inception and development of progressive movements in the Middle East.

El-Tibi described the weaknesses of the different petit-bourgeois Arab regimes and said that "a true socialist movement did not come into effect until after the June 1967 war." "Overnight," according to El-Tibi, "the weaknesses of the petit-bourgeoisie became evident."

In spite of this, he said, "all the possibilities possible after the six-day defeat remain as yet unutilized."

El-Tibi accused various resistance groups of limiting themselves to intellectual discussion of different approaches to people's wars, disorganization, and of emphasizing non-Arab situations as dogma. The two talks were followed by a lively discussion on the future options of the Palestinian Resistance Movement.

MCGILL DAILY

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San Diego State moves against radical teacher

SAN DIEGO (LNS) An assistant professor of economics at San Diego State College is facing dismissal based on charges that he distorted (politicized) the content of his economics classes.

Peter Bohmer was hired specifically to teach radical economics. He is being charged specifically with soliciting money for the Soledad Brothers and the NLF during class. Other charges against him include using grades to force students to accept radical viewpoints, giving priority to people in the Third World movement and women to get into his classes and saying that anybody who wants to go to law school is a pig.

Bohmer denies all the charges, saying that either they have no basis in fact or do not violate state college regulations. He says he never solicited funds for the Soledad Brothers or the NLF but is an admitted admirer of both groups.

Students in Bohmer's classes graded themselves, so the charge about using grades is totally without basis in fact. Pete Bohmer did give priority to Third World students and women. Nonetheless, over 50% of the students in his classes were white males.

Earlier this fall, he was rehired by the department of economics for next year. Student evaluation of his class for the spring '71 semester showed overwhelming approval of his course content. This fall his classes are the largest of any professor at the state college. In fact, that may be one of the reasons the college administration is trying to get rid of him. With the Nixon '72 party scheduled here next summer, potential sources of trouble are under fire.

The Chicano Studies Dept. the Women's Studies Dept., the campus newspaper, and the Economics Dept. have all come out in support of Peter Bohmer. On October 28 over 400 students attended a rally called on short notice in drizzling rain to support him. Five thousand signed a petition demanding an open hearing on his case, and supporters expect several thousand to take part in later rallies and actions.

Anti-war . . .

Continued from page 3

groups joined a large number of the chronically concerned on the streets.

Some fistfights broke out several times during the march between opposed groups.

About seventy-five policemen, lined up on both sides of McGregor outside the American consulate, watched impassively as the demonstrators burned a large model plane in the street and milled about chanting anti-imperialist slogans.

The model plane represented the resources and manufactures sold by Canada to war-affiliated groups in the U.S.

After the march, seven speakers addressed the demonstrators in Dominion Square, calling on Nixon to fix a date for withdrawal from Vietnam. The speakers, introduced by Jean-Luc Philippe of the QCAWI who spoke first, condemned U.S. imperialism and called for world support for the Indochinese peoples.

After the speeches the demonstrators raised their fists, shouting, "Amchitka, NOI For the liberty of the peoples of the world! Death to U.S. imperialism!"

In the U.S., the turnout for anti-war demonstrations was relatively light. In New York, only 20,000 marched to Central Park to hear speeches by Mayor John Lindsay and Jim Bouton. Demonstration organizers had expected over 100,000 participants.

In Washington, where past anti-war demonstrations had brought hundreds of thousands of people out into the streets on several occasions in the last five years, only 6,000 marched Saturday.

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Advertising Manager: Victor Loewy

Nesar Ahmad

Foreign students: A Case of Survival

Vice-Principal Frost assures us that McGill is "very proud of its long record of foreign student enrolment and wishes very much for it to continue." The Students' Society president wants "foreign students to definitely stay at McGill."

Yet, the crisis facing these students is formidable. It is very likely that McGill University will lose a significant proportion of its non-Canadian population.

The Quebec government-proposed fee hike is, of course, in everybody's mind. The proposal, which calls for the reduction of tuition fees for Canadian students to \$500 (excluding the cost of student services) and to increase fees for non-Canadians to \$2,500, was tabled at the October 27 Senate meeting. The university administration, meanwhile, is working on a counter-proposal. Frost has publicly stated that the administration is "opposed to a differential for non-Canadians so great as to deter them from coming to Quebec."

The counter-proposal which, to all appearances, is not against the fee raise in principle, intends to institute a differential fee for non-Canadian students not exceeding \$1250.

The administration's position will perhaps be further clarified on November 10, when Richard Pomerantz will head a foreign student delegation to Principal Robert Bell.

The rationale given for the fee hike is simple: The Quebec government does not wish to subsidize the foreign students, and McGill's dwindling financial strength can hardly bear the cost by itself. The only alternative, therefore, is to let the non-Canadians pay for themselves.

The one serious result of the hike will be the reduction in the number of foreign students. McGill will, as a consequence, lose its international character.

Richard Pomerantz, perhaps like many others, looks upon the prospect as a great loss. "The presence of foreign students on campus," he says, "provides an opportunity for amalgamation of cultures, broadening our perspectives. And this develops a sympathetic awareness of others." Pomerantz cites the camaraderie shown by Chinese in their social and cultural events as something from which the Canadians can learn a great deal.

Pomerantz blames the Canadian students at McGill for failing to "empathize" with their non-Canadian counterparts. "They are too in-

ward looking, too apathetic. Eighty per cent of them live at home and commute. They come in the morning and leave in the evening. They just cannot be deeply involved in anything other than their own personal needs."

The professors at McGill, according to Pomerantz, are not always helpful either. "When foreign students feel alienated in a classroom due to the language problem, the Canadian professors do not make any special effort to help these students."

Even the Students' Council, admits its present president, has in the past followed "an isolationist policy". Thus, for instance, the Council has done little to help those foreign students who face job discrimination during the summer.

"The Council has never been particularly issue-minded. We will try to be more issue-minded this year."

Rita Maselli, a former ISA executive, is also critical of the Students' Society's apathy toward foreign students. When the students complained of discrimination in jobs and housing, neither the Students' Council nor the ISA took any interest in such issues.

While Maselli favors concerted effort to eradicate discrimination against foreign students, she supports the fee hike for "political reasons". The Quebec taxpayers, she says, must not continue to subsidize foreigners who have nothing to offer in return.

"The majority of students coming to Quebec are from English-speaking countries. One can naturally expect them to identify with the English ruling elite in Quebec. How does their presence then help the Quebec people?"

"The contradictions in Quebec are so blatant, which makes it necessary that students from abroad must choose a side—they must decide whether they are on the side of the oppressed Quebecers or on the side of those who are oppressors of these people."

"ISA should have taken a lead and helped politicize the foreign students. The Association has failed in this task."

Those foreign students who do get politicized meet with difficulties.

Tony Morgan, president of the West Indian Society, explained this aspect of the foreign student problem.

"The foreign students hold a unique position in this society. They are highly insecure in their status. Immigration rules restrict their movement, preventing them from taking any decisive steps to overcome discrimination. The fear of deportation is so pervasive."

Implicit in Morgan's statement is the idea that the problem of the non-Canadian students is a political one.

While someone like Pomerantz would deny that racial discrimination is a political act, Morgan cites the "hysteria against foreign students"—a hysteria that projects the students from other countries as outside agitators—as a deliberate creation of those upholders of the status quo who look for an easy instrument to discredit genuine struggles of the people.

Those who called up the radio talk shows during the October 1970 crisis and blamed foreign students as instigators and trouble-

makers had succumbed to anti-foreigner propaganda.

"The non-white foreign students," says Morgan, "are the last to be hired and first to be fired. Many of them worked last summer 16 hours a day for \$1.25 an hour."

Morgan is also critical of ISA's apathy toward such problems of the students. "The ISA has been so oblivious to any of the problems facing the foreign students, whether it is a matter of jobs or the insurance rate or the fee increase."

"Given the traditional apathy of the ISA and the Students' Council, the best thing is for students themselves to unite and to struggle for their rights."

Morgan was appreciative of those black students from Sir George Williams University who have already taken up the cudgel.

The trial of Martin Bracey, he thought, was highly significant for all non-white students. "The authorities were using the trial to intimidate foreign students so that they may behave. But they won't succeed. The defiance of Bracey should inspire us all the more to organize ourselves and act unitedly."

Even the Students' Society president agreed that authorities discourage foreign students from participating in political activities.

"The foreign students," asserted Morgan, "have nothing more to lose. The foreign student by definition is someone who has to surrender his rights to the immigration department."

Similar sentiments were echoed by Shaharlar Bakhshi, president of the Iranian Students' Society. He quoted an immigration officer who had once told him, "You have absolutely no rights in this country."

Bakhshi termed the proposed fee hike for foreign students "unjust and racist".

"What will be the most logical consequence of such an increase in tuition?" he asked.

He answered his own question: "The rich foreign students will not be affected by this measure. Only those students who depend on their own savings through summer jobs, etcetera, will suffer."

"If the government is so much against spending money on foreign students," argued Bakhshi, "it should simply stop its foreign aid program. Similarly, McGill should get rid of its Developing Areas Study Center."

"What are they trying to tell us?" asked Bakhshi indignantly. "Are they telling us that McGill is too good, too grand for students

who come from poorer strata of their society?"

"The sons of the rich," he remarked, "have nothing to offer to the Quebec people. All that these bourgeois students can do is to justify colonial and neo-colonial relationships between nations. Of course, the authorities will like this."

The fee hike is thus not an act of discrimination against the foreign students as such, but against a certain class of foreigners.

"McGill's budget," argued Bakhshi, "runs into millions of dollars. The proposed raise in the tuition is not going to make much difference to McGill. But for individual students it creates insurmountable financial barriers."

"Look at Harvard. Which poor foreigner can even think of enrolling there?"

Bakhshi justified the participation of foreign students in political activities.

"These activities," he explained, "do not aim at overthrowing Canadian government. Rather, they oppose US domination in our part of the world. We are not super-internationalists."

"The political repression of foreign students, which has already resulted in the immigration department serving deportation orders on a number of politically active foreign students, must be resisted. The immigration department works in close collaboration with the police and the embassies of some of our reactionary governments."

"They are trying to deport just anybody who is active. Take the case of Subir Roy. By all standards, he is a Canadian. He has lived here all his life. Now they are deporting him to India just because he is of Indian origin and takes political stands. This is repression. This is racism."

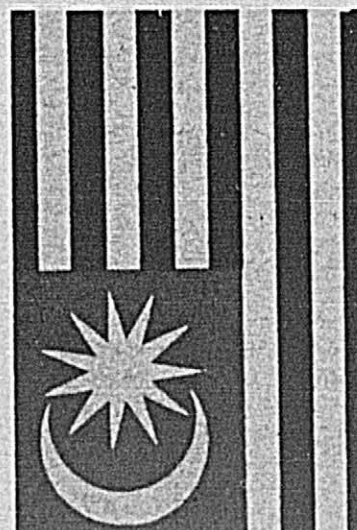
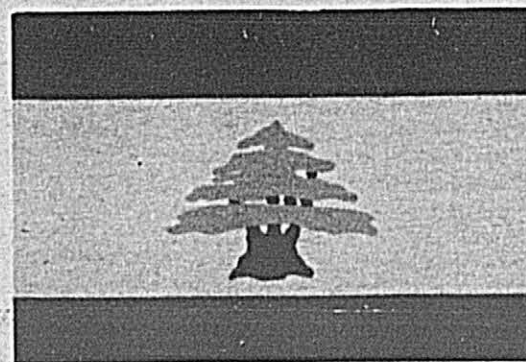
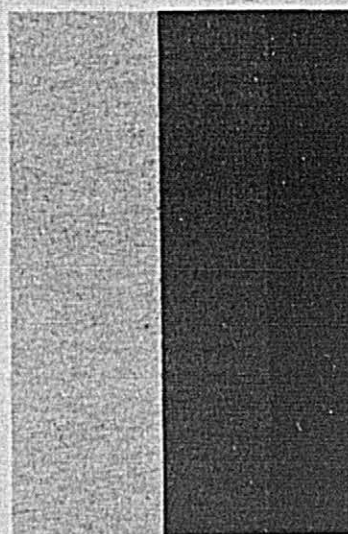
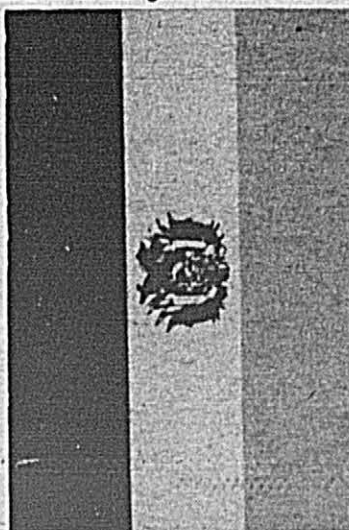
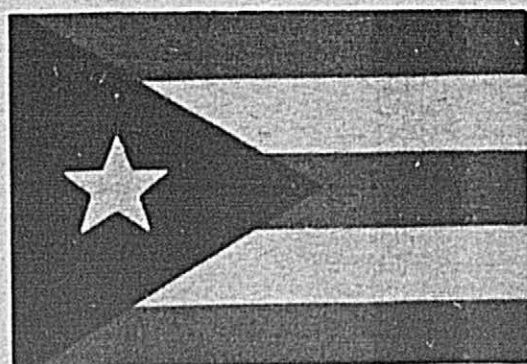
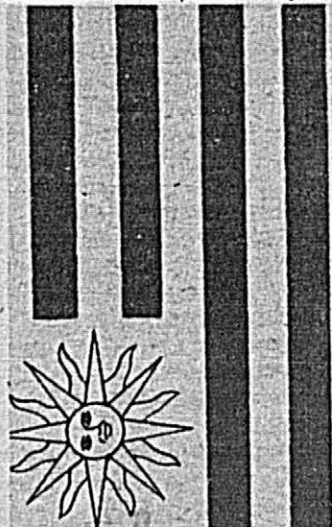
While the government is convicting and deporting foreign students, McGill is imposing financial barriers, making it almost impossible for any foreigners to enrol her. The cumulative result of all this is hardly a pleasant one for those (and this includes a wide variety of people) who prefer McGill to remain a cosmopolitan international seat of learning.

What is the International Students' Association doing to redress this situation, this crisis of survival facing the foreign students?

They have set up a committee, are circulating petitions and questionnaires. Alice Adrianow, the ISA president, has expressed her firm willingness to resist "this fantastic hike."

At a time when the very fate of the international students at McGill university hangs in the balance, the ISA executives must also face a test of survival. Whether ISA will succeed in mobilizing students "to struggle unitedly", whether it will even assume the responsibility of "collective representation" of students' common demands, remains to be seen.

What is certain is that the days of complacency are over—not just for ISA, but for all those people who want McGill to retain its international character.





by arnold bennett

The Quebec government is on the verge of legalizing a multi-million dollar racket. Not only is it likely to legalize it, but if it does it will pay for it with the people's money, through Medicare.

The name of the game is chiropractic. It is not only a fraud in most cases, but it is also dangerous. And it is legal everywhere in Canada and the United States except Quebec, Prince Edward Island and Louisiana.

There are many people who will consider this a biased, slanted view on chiropractic. They will cite cases of friends and relatives who went to chiropractors and were miraculously cured of backaches.

But chiropractors do not just treat backaches. They are advocates of a total system of medicine that is 75 years out of date. They claim that they can cure any disorder from bedwetting to cancer, by tinkering with spinal vertebrae.

At least 45 million North Americans visit chiropractors regularly. This makes chiropractic the second largest medical health service available in North America.

But according to Doctor Murray Katz of the Point St-Charles Community Clinic, "Chiropractic is killing thousands of people. It is one of the most dangerous public health hazards available."

Katz became interested in chiropractic two years ago at the Montreal Children's Hospital. A child suffering from a serious case of asthma was brought in by her mother. When Katz asked her why she had waited so long to bring the child to a hospital, she showed him

a booklet entitled "Asthma: What Chiropractic Can Do For You."

In the past two years Katz has talked to chiropractors and their patients and has sat in on lectures at the Canadian Chiropractor College in Toronto. He also followed up a number of cases.

One child died of leukemia and another of diabetes because chiropractors said they could cure them.

Another case which Katz took to court shows how even in Quebec, where chiropractic is supposedly still illegal, practitioners can evade the law with hardly any effort.

A child had been treated for an enlarged head for seven years by a chiropractor who assured the mother he could cure him. During this period the quack collected \$2,000 in medical fees. Finally the mother brought the child into hospital.

He was suffering from burns, electric shock therapy and retardation and had a head "the size of a watermelon."

"We spent six months pursuing this case in the courts," said Katz. "The chiropractor was fined \$100. Two weeks later he sent the mother a bill for \$200 for past medical expenses he'd 'forgotten' to charge."

Chiropractic began as a theory in the nineteenth century. It was preached by David Palmer, a grocer "who unfortunately was a Canadian but later moved to the States."

Palmer claimed that he cured a servant of deafness by twisting his neck. This miraculous act formed the basis of the theory of chiropractic, which according to Doctor Katz "has not changed for 75 years despite the fact that medical knowledge has changed almost a hundred per cent in the last 30 years."

Chiropractors believe that all body diseases are caused by the pinching of nerves and organs by

displaced vertebrae. Their procedure consists of taking a total body X-ray to see which bones are out of place. They then put the vertebrae back where they should be.

A chiropractors' pamphlet claims that bedwetting is caused by a spinal curvature which produces contact between nerves and bladder. An ad in *La Presse* recently invited mothers to bring their children for free total body X-rays so this condition could be corrected.

"What the mother does not realize," said Katz, "is that each body X-ray involves 250 total body exposures to radiation. In five or ten years the child could develop cancer, leukemia, sterility or genetic damage."

Chiropractors also claim that if a happy, energetic child becomes listless and irritable, he has a bone in his back which is out of place. The "cure" they offer is the same as for any other ailment.

"A chiropractor should be the last person in the world to go to for a backache," says Katz, debunking the main reason why people go to them. "Chiropractors know next to nothing about backaches. They have produced multiple cases of permanent paralysis and stroke."

"I can state categorically that there is nothing a chiropractor can do that will help you in any way, except hold your hand when you're dying."

There is a chiropractor clinic on Belanger Street which serves thousands of patients and does a million-dollar business.

It advertises an 87 per cent cure rate for all allergies, an 81 per cent cure rate for all anemias, an 80 per

cent cure rate for all asthmas, an 85 per cent cure rate for goiters, a 54 per cent cure rate for high blood pressure, a 39 per cent cure rate for diabetes. . . . The list goes on and on.

Of the 400 practicing chiropractors in Quebec, 75 per cent do not have a high school education. Yet they give total body X-rays, administer electric shock therapy, and conduct vaginal examinations, among other services.

In almost every other part of North America chiropractors go through a four-year training course. The qualifications for admission is usually a high school diploma, although some applicants have BA's.

The colleges use all the standard medical textbooks and training procedures. But the chiropractor trainees never intern in a hospital and are not taught by qualified doctors. Katz made it clear that the vast majority of chiropractors are very sincere. "But their theory is entirely false."

Personal testimonies of spectacular cures account for much of the popularity of chiropractic. Recently the case of a girl who recovered from multiple sclerosis was given the full treatment in the *Montreal Gazette*. She told how four doctors had given up on her and how she had become a vegetable before being "cured" by a chiropractor. This account was printed without any critical analysis.

"The fact is that multiple sclerosis is a disease which has a natural remission," Doctor Katz maintained. "People will get up from it and walk again."

"The tragedy is not only that this girl will die or go blind many years before her time by divorcing herself from drug therapy and proper eye care. It is that many people will be

persuaded by this article to go to a chiropractor when they need medical help."

Another problem is that some doctors will send patients with imaginary back problems to chiropractors. "Chiropractors take very good psychological care of you," says Katz.

The chiropractor lobby has also become a force to be reckoned with in many legislative bodies.

In May 27 prominent physicians, among them Jonas Salk, the discoverer of the first polio vaccine, wrote to the U.S. Congress and denounced chiropractic as "dangerous, a hoax, and a fraud."

A month ago Congress said no to the chiropractor lobby for the first time. It rejected a chiropractor bid to treat all people over 65 as part of a social security plan.

"Doctors and lawyers go to chiropractors," complains Katz. "So do the governor of Iowa, Robert Goulet and Colonel Saunders."

He fears that chiropractic will be legalized in Quebec when a private member's bill is introduced this month. He says that the attitude of many legislators is "We can't stop it so we might as well legalize it."

"But that's what they did in Ontario," he pointed out. "They legalized in Quebec when a private people are going to chiropractors than before."

"What we want for a start is a law to make it illegal for chiropractors to treat children," Doctor Katz told an audience of McGill medical students recently.

The students are now trying to determine ways to fight chiropractic in Quebec.

by ron abrahams
and hurd stein

Pucksters tie season primer, face SGWU

Saturday afternoon the Hockey Redmen opened their 1971-1972 season with an exhibition game against the Carlton Ravens. The exciting contest had the Redmen leading almost all the way, but ended in a 5-5 tie. The game provided much more enjoyment than the previous one considering the opposition did show up this time.

Coach Dies used the same three lines and the same two defensive pairs throughout the game, rotating his three goalies in each period. His

forward alignments had Herb Madill centering Gordie Gow and John Taylor, Pierre Beauchamp between veteran Stu Hamilton and Dane Baily, with Ken Kabash, Joe Brown and Leo Lafrance making up the third line. The defence had Bob O'Reilly teamed with George Barker, and George Jamieson playing with Gary Peacock. Gerard Paquin started between the pipes and was relieved in successive periods by Al Hart and Chris Bowen. From the opening faceoff Carlton

pressed the play with McGill unable to get a good scoring chance until Gordie Gow, at the five minute mark, picked up a soft rebound and missed the open net. This was a rarity for the Redmen who were fine opportunists all afternoon.

McGill opened the scoring two minutes later when Stu Hamilton worked the puck loose behind the net and centered it to Herb Madill who fired it home. The Ravens went back to the attack only to be thwarted by some fine saves by Gerard Paquin. However, Carlton

between the goalie's legs, giving the Redmen a 2-1 first period lead.

The Red and White went ahead 3-1 early in the second period on a breakaway goal by Beauchamp. Less than a minute later Carlton pulled within a goal once again. A Gow point shot set the score at 4-2, but the stubborn Ravens came back yet another time leaving the count at 4-3 when the period ended.

The hometown pucksters appeared to have it won when they withstood a 3:43 second onslaught during a Carlton powerplay. This was topped off at the midway point of the final stanza when Madill scored his second goal of the game on an end-to-end rush. Carlton was dominated by the Redmen until Chris Bowen was beaten by a weak

backhand with 6 minutes to go in the game. This turned the tide and it was left to Bob McDonald to get the equalizer. With just over a minute remaining Chris Bowen's spectacular save on a Raven breakaway salvaged the tie. Final score: McGill 5, Carlton 5.

All and all McGill looked good considering it was their first competitive outing. They play an exciting, fast moving brand of hockey. The line of Beauchamp, Hamilton and Baily was especially impressive as was the defensive work of George Jamieson and Bob O'Reilly.

The Redmen are now primed for the crosstown confrontation this Wednesday against Sir George in the regular season opener. Face-off is at 8 pm at the Winter Stadium.

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A Christian Science Lecture "EDUCATION PLUS"

The Christian value system has a practical role in Academic life, says Charles M. Carr, C.S.B., of New York City. Hear him speak Monday, November 8th at 1:00 P.M. in Union 123-124. All are invited to attend.

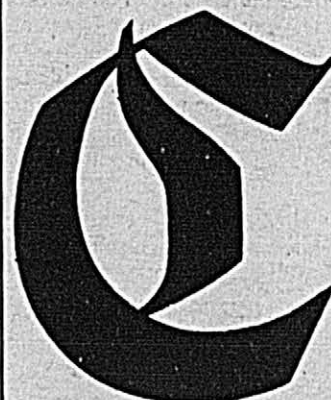
The spiritual dimension can make a difference

Rumour has it that the Phantom Runner of last year's hockey trails is alive and well-thought-of.

He tied the score late in the first period and then seemed to go ahead but the goal was disallowed because a Raven was in the crease. With just 20 seconds left John Taylor swooped around the back of the net, came in front and shot the puck

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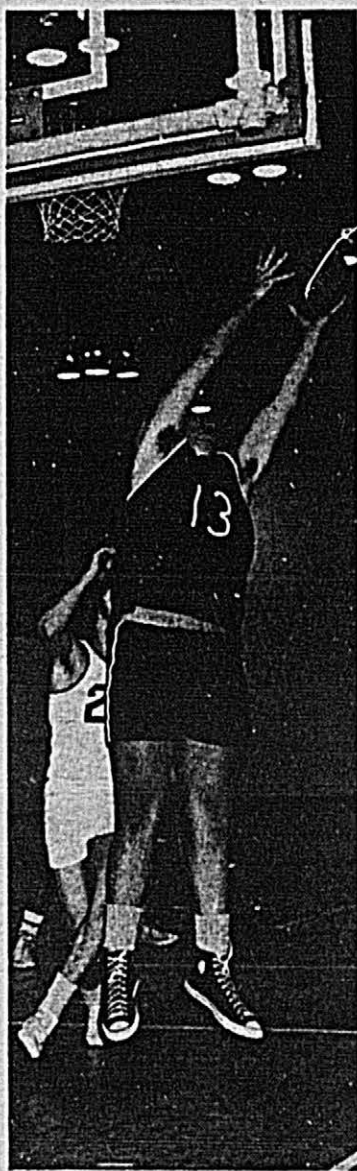
Monday, Nov. 8

8 p.m.
L 132

Tuesday, Nov. 9

8 p.m.
L 132

Admission: \$1.00 (non-members)



daily photo by h. rosenberg

FOR YOU SKEPTICS, meet Big John Naponick, face to navel.

by Joe Dylewski

Redmen braced for Warriors

Last Thursday, the McGill Redmen met the Snowdon YMHA juniors in an exhibition game held at Sir Arthur Currie Gymnasium. McGill came out on top, easily defeating the Y 97-63. Again John Naponick was the key figure for McGill as he collected 34 points and 19 rebounds. Chad Gaffield hit for 20 and Phil Thompson 11 as the Redmen dominated the game. The game was intended to prepare McGill for tomorrow's crucial encounter with the Loyola Warriors.

There was a shroud of secrecy surrounding the contest as it was originally intended to be held behind closed doors. However, a few loyal fans managed to gain entrance to the gymnasium to catch their first glimpse of the Redmen in action. Missing from McGill's lineup were Bob Wylie and Joe Prah. Wylie is still nursing a sore back while Prah had some personal matter to clear up. Both should be back in uniform for the Loyola game.

Tomorrow's game should prove to be McGill's first real test of the season. The Warriors have a perennially strong basketball team. Although they lost the services of Earl Lewis and Jim Ivy, they still

boast a powerful squad. This year coach Doug Daigneault is trying to utilize some home-grown talent instead of his usual all-American teams. Wayne Hussey and Trevor Briggs have earned positions on the Warriors' lineup. They both were members of the Quebec Junior team that won the championship at last year's Winter Games.

Early scouting reports see Loyola having great depth at the guards' positions but lacking capable forwards. However, anyone who knows Doug Daigneault also knows that Loyola will be a well-drilled club and very tough to beat.

McGill will be counting heavily on Naponick to dominate the boards. John has already shown that he is McGill's leader both on and off the court. The big man is the Redmen's leading scorer, rebounder and cheerleader.

Guards Prah and Thompson will assume important roles in trying to feed Naponick. They must also be able to contain their counterparts on the Warrior squad.

This reporter is looking for a big game from forward Paul LeMaitre. Paul should be shaking off a slow start and could really break loose

against Loyola.

But perhaps the key to the game will be the outside shooting of Chad Gaffield. Chad is a fine shooter and if he has a hot hand Loyola will have a tough time defending against him. So there you have a preview of

tomorrow's game against Loyola. If you can't get over to watch the Redmen tomorrow make sure you see them this week-end in the gala homecoming. They host Laval at 8 pm Friday night and Sherbrooke at 2 on Saturday.

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Amazin' Mets champs!

by don quixote

On a cold wind swept Forbes Field a titanic struggle for the intramural soccer championship was waged Saturday. The Amazin' Mets (Metallurgy Grads) put on a superiorly-engineered display of teamwork to defeat the Caribbeans 1-0 in a marathon encounter. The game ended when John Moseley scored the only goal in the contest with four minutes left in the second overtime.

The key to the game was the amazing performances of the two goalies, Tony Storey for the victors and Steve Baker, his Caribbean counterpart, both of whom were called upon to make many miraculous saves. Errol Chang and Burt Powell were stalwarts on defense for the Caribbeans while Sid Dejong broke up many plays to help out the Mets. While the Caribbeans held the edge in play from the second half for the sudden-death overtime, the solid teamwork of the engineers foiled them.

Soccer rules allow for only two overtime periods, after which the game is decided on penalty shots. In an unprecedented move, the Caribbeans pulled goalie Steve Baker at halftime in the second overtime and substituted the more experienced Dwayne Cezair, anticipating that he would be of more use should the game be decided by penalty shots.

However on the first shot on net after the switch, a free kick by Phil Thomas was dropped by Cezair, and the ready Bob Hanbridge headed the ball towards the left

hand corner of the net. John Moseley alertly deflected the ball into the net to end this thrilling match.

FOOTBALL SAGA

Football playoffs continue today with my computer rating the one o'clock semi-final encounter between the Subpoenas and the Talbotians as too close to call. The key to the game will be the duel between the quarterbacks, Henry Wolkowitz of the Talbotians and his longtime friend Leon Maliniak of the Subpoenas. In the 5:15 contest the Big MedIIA Machine should roll over the Imports.

In the quarterfinals the Talbotians avenged a regular season loss to the Joke Squad by pulverizing them 20-0. The scoring plays of the game were all on passes: thirty yards to Hurd Stein, eighty-five yards to Joe Dylewski, and fifty yards to Pierre Gobeil who is having an outstanding playoff season.

Meanwhile the Subpoenas conquered the Plumbers 16-0. Bernie Penny had two interceptions, setting up a 40 yard pass and run touchdown to Ron Walker, and a 30 yard romp by quarterback Leon Maliniak.

Although the final score was 26-6, the lordly MedIIA machine had some rough moments, and a determined Architecture squad almost defeated them. For Medicine Nick Drager contributed two majors

while Tony Mauro and Dave Fleiszer added one each.

Two inept clubs battled for the fourth playoff spot with the Imports the least bad, managing to score a touchdown in the final minute of play on a pass to Nick Stivalletti.

The big IBM 360 had another perfect day in Engineering Flag Football on Friday.

In the first semi-final game, Howie Brown led the Combines to a 15-7 win over Mech 5. Mark Adaskiewicz scored early and Brown rambled around the end for a late-game touchdown.

The next game saw the Stoppers & Dopers (Mining) steamroll Mech 4 by a surprising 29-0 count. "Snort" Elnarson sparked the Miners with a record-breaking five interceptions and two touchdowns. Roly-poly Bob Schiebling scored the other two majors as "Grinder" Elgar again led a well-balanced offense.

My computer and the entire campus sees the Stoppers & Dopers as large favorites for the final game. However Peter "the Greek" Atwood has the Combines by ten.

The intramural hockey season starts today and by IBM 360 has completed its prognostications for the A League. In the major circuit Engineering, the champions for the last two years, should take it all again. Medicine should come in second, Science third and Arts fourth.

In the minor circuit Management will finish first, followed by Engineering II, Med II and Grads.



McGILL MEN'S INTRAMURALS

INTRAMURALS THIS WEEK

VOLLEYBALL

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9

5:30—ct. 1—Med II vs. Chem Eng

—ct. 2—Hope vs. Mech 5 Balls

6:30—ct. 1—Commerce vs. Gross Outs

—ct. 2—Architects vs. Eng I

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

5:30—ct. 1—Med III vs. Mech 5 Nads

—ct. 2—Alesmen vs. Mansfield Alumni

6:30—ct. 1—PGSS-456 vs. Law

FLOOR HOCKEY

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 10

5:30 p.m.

6:20 p.m.

7:10 p.m.

8:00 p.m.

8:50 p.m.

Greater Omentums vs. Grads

Loopholes vs. W.F.O.'s

Molars vs. Phoks

Bridesmaids vs. Flying Circus

Schleppers vs. Hard Hats

BASKETBALL

Entries close at 5:00 p.m. today.

CINE SPORTS. 1970 Grey Cup—Wednesday, November 10, at 1:15 p.m. in Room g20, Currie Gym. Everyone welcome.

TABLE TENNIS. Entries are now being accepted in room G7, Currie Gym. Entries close on Monday, Nov. 15. Play begins on Wednesday, Nov. 17 at 5:15 p.m.

ICE HOCKEY

MONDAY, NOV. 8

TUESDAY, NOV. 9

8:15 p.m.

5:15 p.m.

8:18 p.m.

9:15 p.m.

10:30 p.m.

THURSDAY, NOV. 11

8:15 p.m.

9:15 p.m.

10:30 p.m.

FRIDAY, NOV. 12

5:15 p.m.

Science I vs. Education

Four Skins vs. Sigs

Engineering II vs. Science II

Dentistry vs. Management

Gardner vs. McConnell

Engineering I vs. Law

Arts vs. Medicine I

Molson vs. Douglas

Les Independents vs. Expos